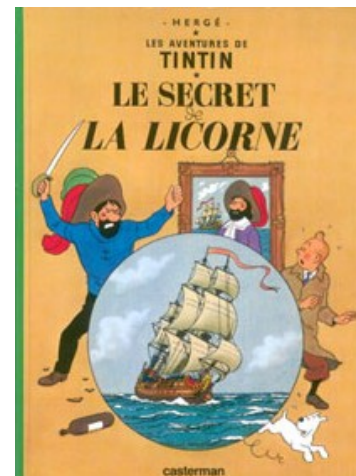


Belgian Laces



<http://www.tintin.be/>

BELGIAN LACES

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Official Quarterly Bulletin of
THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS
Belgian American Heritage Association
Founded in 1976

Our principal objective is:

Keep the Belgian Heritage alive in our hearts and in the hearts of our posterity

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Opinions expressed in **Belgian Laces** are not necessarily those of **The Belgian Researchers** or of the staff.

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Dear Members

Spring has arrived, at least here in the Pacific Northwest. We do hope the sun will soon shine focal ot you, especially for our members in the Udwest and hi Canada who have had to endure such rough weather this winter and such terrible flooding this spring. Our full (moral) support and very best wishes come your way!

The Belgian Researchers continues to grow; we welcome again a healthy number of new members, some of whom have already contributed to this issue of Belgian Laces. We are always happy to be able to print the material received from the membership! We cannot print all the positive comments we receive for the quality of the articles published, but I can vouch for their numbers. These accolades go to those who contribute regularly (**Mary Ann Defnet- Micheline Gaudette**) and to all who send us their family histories, memories and anecdotes.

But ...I do have a little ax to grind we had to send 164 reminders for membership renewal! This represents unnecessary costs, work and time for Pierre and me and an extra burden on the budget and the smooth operation of the association. In order to be able to keep the membership dues at the now US\$15.00/year (US\$20.00 for Europe) we need to depend on the cooperation of each and everyone of the members The response to the reminders was very good, and we have the operating budget in order again. So, thank you all for your continued support.

We have some orders for windsocks on the back burner for the time being. **Marleen Looyens** (Portland,OR) has agreed to make a set of new ones and as soon as we have them in stock, we will fill the backorders (thank you, Marleen!!) We know you are enjoy these beautiful 4 feet long tri-color windsocks. They add such a festive touch to the house and identify your heritage. Update on the "Missing and Exploited Children" report in Laces 97.1: little Loubna was found early March, murdered and hidden in a trunk in a garage/service station not more than 5 minutes from her home in Brussels, Belgium. The murder suspect is in jail, awaiting trial. As can be expected, the Belgian population was in shock over the outcome of this tragedy and staged many manifestations requesting tougher laws and better investigations in "Missing Children" reports.

During my recent emergency visit to Belgium I had the pleasure of meeting **Claude and Denise Malobert** (Brussels, Belg.) who came to Ghent to meet me. We had a wonderful, albeit too short visit, a delicious dinner in one of Ghent's outstanding restaurants (thank you again, dear friends) and I was happy to be able to show off some ot our hometown landmarks.

I also had the opportunity to visit the Flemish Society for Genealogists' (Vlaamse Vereniging voor Familiekunde) offices and archives in the company of **Felix Waldack**, newly elected president of the FSG, East Flanders. It was a real treat to see the impressive holdings of that society. Unfortunately, time and circumstances did not allow me to contact other members and contributors in the area. I hope that in the future we will be able to remedy this shortcoming.

In last issue's *Did You Know* I announced the publication of a Belgian Cookbook under the title *Everybody eats Well in Belgium* by **R. Van Waerebeek**. In the meantime I ordered and received a copy. This book, which is written in English, is a delight, filled with personal memories and musings and fantastic recipes. I can only very highly recommend it to anyone interested in "cooking Belgian". The price is very reasonable (\$14.95), the recipes are well explained and easy to follow and any bookstore will order it for you. (Published by Workman)

To all a good summer, lots of success in your research and keep in touch!

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

684	- Albert & Gertrude De Clerck	Bend, Or.
685	- Janice Perlot - Hansen	Sunriver, Or
686	- Andrée Duchesne - Barbezat	Mesa, Az
687	- Karen M. Massey	Green Bay, WI
688	- Robert .I. Du Bois	New Franken, WI
689	- Wanda L. Dickman	Cape Girardeau, MO
690	- Harry Impens	Moline, IL
891	- Pol Lambert	Rhode St. Genèse (Belgium)
692	- Leonard C. Pensis	Burgettstown, PA
693	- Tim Goeminne	Junction City, KS
694	- Mary F. Hedger	Loveland, CO
695	- Candice Boucher - McGee	Spring, TX
696	- José A. Barbier - Collins	Portland, Or
697	- Edna L. Luysterborghs	Milford, CT

THE BELLICOSE BELGIAN EARL LOUIS "CURLY" LAMBEAU¹

by Della Clabots (Green Bay, WI)

Who pioneered the pass in pro football? Who threw 46 passes in one game completing 37?

Who pioneered the "T" formation?

Who pioneered daily practices in pro football?

Yes, CURLY LAMBEAU !!

Curly's grandfather, **Victor Lambeau** was born 14 August 1853 in Nethen, Province of Brabant, Belg. (this is only about four miles from where we saw the Larnbeati name on a war memorial in Grez Doiceau.)

Being a bachelor and eligible for the draft, he decided the US was a better risk than being in the army in Belgium. He emigrated on the SS. Victoria, leaving Antwerp 25 April 1873 to Toronto, Canada, from there to Quebec and later on to Green Bay. There he began the Rose-Lambeau Mason Contracting Firm with his friend **John Rose**, with whom he had made the trip from Belgium. Their company was very successful for many years and built many of the landmark buildings in Green Bay, including St. Francis Xavier Cathedral and the East High School which still stand today. Victor Lambeau died 5 October, 1891 at the age of 38. (Info from A Proud Step Forward, by Betty Rose Meyer)

Victor must have married in Green Bay but I have not been able to pinpoint name of wife nor other data.

Curly's parents names were **Marcel and Mary Lambeau**. Marcel was born in 1876 and died in April, 1939 at age 62. Mary Lambeau was born in 1877 and died 17 September, 1962 at age 85.

Earl Louis (Curly) Lambeau was born April 9, 1898 to Marcel and Mary Lambeau. He began playing football in eighth grade at Green Bay's Whitney School and went onto play for Green Bay East High School.

In 1918, he enrolled at Notre Dame and played first string fullback under coach **Knute Rockne**. Another member of that freshman team was **George Gipp**.

Between the holidays, Curly developed badly infected tonsils which couldn't be removed till they cleared. By then, he had missed so much school that he didn't think he could catch up, so he remained in Green Bay and looked for a job. The Indian Packing Company offered him a job at \$250 per month, very good pay in those days. Still loving football Curly organized a team sponsored by the packing company.

Several local business men also encouraged the team. Curly coached and captained that team and coached the East High School team too, coaching both from 1919 to 1921. He eventually quarterbacked the Packer team, sometimes throwing the ball from behind the goal line and pioneering the forward pass, with a fatter, harder to throw ball than is currently in use in the NFL.

The Packer team had many financial ups and downs, but with the help of numerous avid local business men always found financial support. Eventually it was organized as a



shareholder-owned team that has gotten so much approving media attention recently, as other teams owned by individuals get moved from city -to-more-lucrative-city. In Green Bay, the team stays, or if it is ever dissolved, proceeds go to the local American Legion post.

Curly managed to affiliate with the National Football League in 1921 (in no small part due to his own passing

talent). Having known financial difficulties with his team, he went to bat (or maybe more likely to put some "kick" into the appeals of other teams in difficulty), and is a true founder of the NFL. He and George Halas of the Chicago Bears were good friends, constant competitors, and tireless workers in getting the NFL going.

Curly coached the Packers for 31 years and led them to world titles in 1929, 1930, 1931, 1936, 1939 and 1944, amassing 212 victories, 100 losses, and 24 ties. He left the Packers after 1949 and later coached the Chicago Cardinals and Washington Redskins. Guess what his favorite color was.

Lambeau was a charter member of the Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio, inducted with the first group in 1962. What did it take to get there? He was always known as a driving, dramatic, fiery, progressive, competitive person, nicknamed the **Bellicose Belgian**. He always had faith in the ability of the Packer team to win, especially under Vince Lombardi and never minded seeing any record that he had set broken.

He retired to Palm Springs, CA and Door County, WI where he died June 1, 1965. He was survived by a son Donald and five grandchildren. In his retirement, he was an avid Packer fan and golfer. What was his favorite color? No, not green, but red and gold.

That's the story of Lambeau Field, where the Green Bay Packers play their home games. The waiting list to get on the season ticket list has over 30,000 names on it and only a few manage to get on the season ticket holder list each year!

1996 was the 40th year for Lambeau Field, making it the oldest stadium in the NFL. Built in 1957 as City Stadium, it was renamed for Lambeau after his death in 1965. Seating capacity was 32,150 when built. Numerous expansions since have brought the seating capacity to 60,790.

Every seat in the stadium was sold for the Packer team's return to Green Bay the Monday after the Super Bowl, but the folks in the Stadium had to wait in snowy 13 degree (F) temperatures for three hours while the bus entourage wound its way downtown through crowds estimated at a hundred thousand fans!

Wisconsin loves those Packers!

Thanks for joining your fellow Belgians here in cheering and making that win possible!

¹ Also check <http://www.lambeauthemovie.com/>

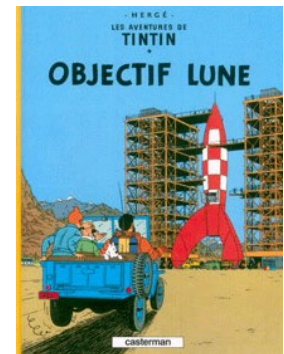
To properly commemorate this grandiose event, the Editions Le Lombard just published- *Half a Century of Adventures* - a very attractive retrospective, in two volumes created by Jean Louis Lechat (I) who through a text accompanied by 2,500 pictures, evokes the distance covered by the newspaper comic strip between the years 1946 and 1979 and which marked with its seal the history of the so-called Ninth Art in Europe.



TWENTY SIX SEPTEMBER NINETEEN FORTY SIX

Fifty years have elapsed already since on the bright autumn morning of September 26th, 1946, the first edition of a weekly magazine for children made its appearance on the Belgian market, adorned with the already prestigious first name Tintin (Kuifje in Flemish). Like a bolt from the blue and accelerated by word of mouth this magazine took readers from 7 to 77 years by storm, numbering soon in the hundreds of thousands of faithful followers. This first edition has become a collectors' item containing only real jewels: The Temple of the Sun, by Hergé; The Four Aymon Sons by Jacques Laudy; The Adventures of Corentin Feldoe, by Paul Cuvelier; The Secret of the Sword-Fish, by Edgar Pierre Jacobs.

The cream of the crop!



That day marked a true cultural adventure, only comparable in Belgium to the start of Spirou (Robbedoes) which started in 1938 at Marcinelle. It was with Tintin that so many of us learned as much to read as to dream. We won't argue with those whose hearts throbbed in the fifties when they discovered the pages of On a Marché sur la Lune, (Someone walked on the Moon), The Golden Sphinx, The Bronze Key or The Yellow Mark

Fifty Candles for LE LOMBARD EDITIONS in Belgium

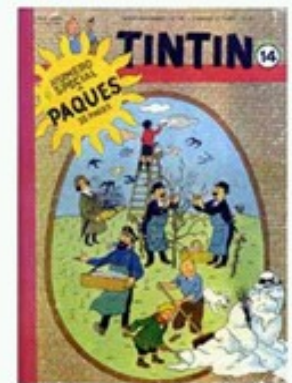
By Francis Matthys - Translated by L Inghels

With hundreds of albums to their credit – including the ever popular TINTIN Le Lombard Edittons have marked the European history of the Comic Strip as no other Editor. Behind this operation there stood a captain: the editor Raymond LEBLANC, founder of Le Lombard. To him and his collaborators, our deepest gratitude!

ONE STRIP A WEEK

Is it difficult at this time to fully measure the impact of those first years of TINTIN, which were its years of art, its true golden years. At that time, one would only get to read one strip ... a week. That strip would induce dreams in the hearts of young and old alike for seven days.... before being able to read the continuation the following week, one strip at the time. They knew by heart all the particulars and the ups and downs of their heroes, or they fantasized during the week what the next development would be. Today a whole album can be read in a couple of hours., and too many of them are forgotten in a few minutes.

Le Lombard Editions, which is synonymous with Tintin was founded especially to boldly put into orbit the weekly of the young Belgian reporter invented by Hergé in 1929, who rapidly became one of the most famous Belgians of our planet. if today, Tintin , as well as many of the other weekly comic strips, has disappeared from the scene (with the exception of



Spirou) Le Lombard continues his road without nostalgia and does not consider the celebration of its 50th anniversary as a commemoration of past achievements, but foremost as a new starting point into a bright future; their “stable” of artists still counts as many past winners as promising young colts.

In the two above mentioned and superb volumes, Jean-Louis Lechat, is panning the evolution of cultural, socio-politic and sportive developments of the last half century. His panorama proposes a trip through very diversified stories, owed to the very rich and varied talents of Belgian artists. Besides **Hergé**, **Jacobs**, **Laudy** and **Cuvelier** which we already mentioned, there are **Willy Vander Steen** (with *Suske en Wiske/Bob et Bobette*) **Rob de Moor**, **André Franquin** and many more, too many to mention here, that are recognized in the Golden Edition: *Un Demi Siècle d’Aventures*².

The catalog of Le Lombard lists already over 500 titles, but for this dynamic editor the future is today, they refuse to rest on their laurels, always on the look-out for new talents, knowing that each new generation will harbor and produce new young talents, who are destined to become the classics of tomorrow.

Bravo, Le Lombard! And Thank You for the countless good times that your stories have brought us, a most heartfelt: Thank you!



² Un Demi Siècle d’Aventures (Half a Century of Adventures) by J L Lechat; Edition Le Lombard, 2 volumes (1946-1969 and 1970-1979), 240 pages, illustrated in color, hard cover (From “Wallonie/Bruxelles #58 – Dec 1996)

Area News

After the usual winter hiatus, the Peninsula Belgian-American Club held its first meeting of the year on Thursday, April 17. Because of the recent retirement of Vice-President Louis Dejardin, James Lampereur was appointed to serve in that office. Club officers are still awaiting the list of visitors from Belgium. A small group of 22 or 24 people is expected to arrive on July 3, in time for our 4th of July celebrations and Belgian Days at Brussels (Wisconsin) on July 6. They will then fly to Seattle, Washington, for a tour of the northwest. There will be time for sightseeing in Wisconsin before their return to Belgium.

Club members have been giving presentations on Belgium at schools in the area. Jim and Joyce Lampereur showed slides of their visits to Belgium at the Bemis International Center on the St. Norbert College campus, De Pere; Mary Ann Defnet spoke to Langlade Grade School children; and Harry Chaudoir and Mary Ann will take part in the Ethnic Fair at Southern Door High School in May.

Declarations of Intention - Brown County, Wisconsin

Enough positive input was received so that we will continue with this series of persons from Belgium who declared their intention to become citizens of the United States. The lists were extracted from original Declarations on file at the Archives of the Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin/Green Bay. Names are given as they appear, with corrections (if known) made in parentheses. Please note that the information may not be exact as many immigrants could not write nor spell their names, did not remember their exact birth years, nor their exact date of arrival.

Names	Birth Year	Port	Arrival	Declaration
Lombard AEGON (?)	1805	New York	April 1856	7 May 1856
Anmarie AITTE (?)	1803	Boston	June 1856	14 Oct 1856
Pierre ARNOLD	1821	New York	Nov 1855	7 Feb 1856
Guillaume ARKELS	1792	New York	June 1856	18 Sept 1856
Paul ARVIRAGUS/ARVEYAUGUSTE	1817	Mackinac	June 1856	26 June 1856
Emmanuelle ANCIAUX	1834	New York	April 1856	16 May 1856
Jean Baptiste ARCAU X (?)	1797	New York	Oct 1855	9 Feb 1856
John Joseph ANCHER	1810	Green Bay	July 1856	16 Sept 1856
Servaes AUSSLOOS	1838	New York	April 1856	5 May 1856
J. B. BERO	1809	New York	July 1856	19 Aug 1856
Bernard DESCLEZ	1823	Green Bay	June 1856	23 July 1856
J. J. BERO	1804	New York	April 1856	9 May 1856
Adolfe BERTRAND	1831	New York	May 1856	5 June 1856
M. J. BERTRAND	1807	New York	Sept 1856	23 Sept 1856
P. Joseph BERTRAND	1811	New York	March 1856	24 May 1856
Josennie BERTRAND	1819	Green Bay	Aug 1855	12 Aug 1856
J. B. ISTAS	1827	Boston	July 1856	23 July 1856
Guillaume BODARD/BODART	1827	New York	March 1856	31 May 1856
Louis BOUCHER	1832	Green Bay	Aug 1855	2 Oct 1856
Gregoire BONJEAN	1835	Green Bay	May 1856	24 Sept 1856
Jean Baptiste BONJEAN	1795	Green Bay	June 1855	4 Nov 1856
Felix Constant BONJEAN	1826	Green Bay	June 1856	1 July 1856
Medard Joseph BORLIE/BORLEE	1818	Green Bay	July 1856	10 July 1856
A. J. BOSMAN	1830	New York	March 1856	19 Apr 1856
Etienne Joseph BOUCHER	1825	New York	Dec 1855	22 Apr 1856
J. B. BOUILLON	1806	New York	May 1856	20 May 1856
Joseph BOULANGER	1836	New York	May 1856	20 May 1856
J. C. BOULANGER	1801	New York	April 1856	8 May 1856
Joseph BOGART	1804	New York	June 1856	26 June 1856

A.J. BRABANT	1806	New York	Oct 1856	24 Nov 1856
Honoré BRANS	1821	New York	April 1856	9 May 1856
Jean Baptiste BRANS	1816	New York	April 1856	8 May 1856
Philipp BREDAEL	1796	Phila.	Aug 1856	25 Aug 1856
Louis BREZER	1820	New York	Oct 1855	14 Jan 1856
N. J. BRICE	1831	New York	March 1855	28 Mar 1856
John BUSH	1832	New York	June 1854	4 Nov 1856
Gille BERTRAND	1802	New York	April 1856	9 May 1856
M. BAYE	1817	Green Bay	July 1856	10 July 1856
Eugene BACLENE	1816	New York	May 1856	5 Aug 1856
Pierre Jhe. BAUDHUIN	1798	New York	Oct 1856	20 Oct 1856
John Joseph BARREL	1803	New York	May 1856	26 May 1856
G. L. BAUDOT	1811	Green Bay	June 1856	1 July 1856
Pierre Joseph BAUDHUIN	1830	New York	April 1856	17 May 1856
Clement BARRETT	1808	Green Bay	July 1856	17 July 1856
G. J. BARETTE	1838	Green Bay	June 1856	3 July 1856
Antoine J. BAUNET (BAUGNIET)	1828	New York	April 1856	9 May 1856
M. T. BAYE	1798	Green Bay	Sept 1856	1 Oct 1856
J. J. BEFAY	1799	Boston	July 1856	23 July 1856
Charles Joseph BELERY	1813	New York	Aug 1856	8 Sept 1856
Mathieu CAMBRON	1823	New York	April 1856	12 May 1856
Clement CASSIN	1823	New York	April 1856	5 May 1856
Ferdinand CISMONT (COISMAN?)	1818	New York	May 1856	4 Sept 1856
Jean Baptiste CONDER (?)	1794	Green Bay	June 1856	30 June 1856
Pierre CARPIAUX	1815	New York	Dec 1855	4 Feb 1856
J. B CAUWENBERCHS	1825	New York	June 1856	26 June 1856
Phi. CAYBERGHS (Philip CAYENBERGHS)	1812	New York	April 1856	5 May 1856
Lambert CESAR	1810	Green Bay	July 1856	16 July 1856
Jacques CHARLIER	1832	Green Bay	July 1856	4 Nov 1856
Jacque Jos. CHARLES	1808	New York	May 1856	4 June 1856
Henry Joseph CHENNUE (?)	1818	Green Bay	July 1856	19 July 1856
Jean Joseph CHENNIE	1790	Green Bay	July 1856	13 Aug 1856
Peter Joseph CHERIN	1820	New York	April 1856	3 May 1856
Pascal CHYS (?)	1802	Boston	July 1856	8 Sept 1856
D. J. COCHART	1827	New York	Mar 1856	17 April 1856
Martin COLLART	1826	New York	April 1856	16 May 1856
Jn. Jacques COLLART	1815	New York	Mar 1855	28 Mar 1856
Jean B. COLL...SS (?)	1816	Green Bay	July 1856	19 Aug 1856
Jean COLLIN	1828	Green Bay	July 1856	5 Aug 1856
Lucien COLLAR	1807	Mackinac	May 1856	23 June 1856
Pierre COLLE	1823	New York	Aug 1855	15 Nov 1856
Jans Lambert COMBRE	1830	New York	April 1856	18 Oct 1856
John Baptiste CONARD	1829	New York	July 1856	4 Nov 1856
Gillain CONARD	1809	New York	April 1856	9 May 1856
J. B. CONARD	1816	New York	April 1856	9 May 1856
Joseph CONARD	1820	New York	April 1856	18 May 1856
J. CONNART	1810	Green Bay	June 1856	28 July 1856
Antoine COCO	1806	New York	April 1856	8 Sept 1856
John Francis COOPENS (COPPENS)		New York	Aug 1854	4 Nov 1856
Jean COOPMANS	1816	Green Bay	July 1856	24 July 1856
Alex Joseph COPESMET/COPPERSMITH	1811	New York	May 1856	23 May 1856
John Joseph CONNEUX	1818	New York	Nov 1855	28 Jan 1856
Adolphe CORBISIER	1820	New York	July 1856	23 Sept 1856
Eugene Joseph CREVECOEUR	1830	New York	Sept 1855	26 May 1856
J. B. DALEMONT	1797	New York	March 1856	22 Apr 1856
F. J. DANDOIS	1828	Green Bay	June 1856	2 July 1856
J. B. DANIELS	1811	New York	Nov 1855	4 Nov 1856

BELGIANS BRING ALONG THEIR CUSTOMS.

(Including Kermiss, with Belgian pie, chicken 'Boyoo' and 5-piece local band)

This story is reprinted from a collection of articles that appeared in "The Algoma Record-Herald" and published by Math S. Tlachac under the title "**The History of Belgian Settlements in Door, Kewaunee and Brown Counties - a legacy in 10 parts**" (no date of publication)

When the Belgian immigrants came to his country, they brought with them several customs which had been celebrated each year in their mother country for over a hundred years. The Belgians are a congenial people and like to take part in frivolous as well as religious activities. Foremost and perhaps the most popular one was the Belgian kermis. After the harvest was completed, it was customary for the people in Belgium to attend Mass to give Thanks to the Lord for a bountiful harvest. This was followed by feasting and dancing. Some of the Belgians are musically talented and in most every community where a kermis was observed a local band was formed to play at dances. The kermis usually lasted three days.

By 1858 some of the Belgian immigrants had been in the United States for five years. Many were lonesome and homesick for their native land. Thus far there had been hard work, poverty and privation in the New World. Something was needed to lift the sagging spirits of many when young broad-shouldered **Amia Champaign**, also a Belgian immigrant had the answer.

Said Champaign, "Why don't we have a kermis?". He passed along his idea which received favorable approval by his countrymen. "It is the thing we need," said many Belgians. "We have had good crops and we should Thank the Lord for them!"

The following days were busy ones in the new, sparsely settled communities. In every home preparations for the event were made. Old trunks were dragged out from under puncheon beds or lifted down from the loft and there was a feverish overhauling of their contents to see if they contained any bits of finery for the coming event. Leather shoes, long set aside for special occasions, were re-oiled and made flexible. Fresh evergreen boughs were cut and brought in to replace the ones that served in lieu of a mattress. Earthen floors were newly sanded and there were long pilgrimages made to Dyckesville and Green Bay for supplies to replenish the larders.

Outdoor Ones Used

Then came the baking which in the early days was done in outdoor ovens. As many as three dozen Belgian pies could be baked at one time. The Belgian pie! What would the kermis be without the famous delicacy, the crust of which was made of dough, spread over with prunes or apples and topped with homemade cottage cheese. So tasty it was, that one bite invited another. Some families baked as many as a hundred pies which were set on an improvised table in the cellar where it was cool and damp, to keep the pies soft and mellow. The Belgian women were experts in the art of baked goods, and the brown crusted loaves of bread which came out of those outdoor ovens were light as a feather.

But the Belgian pie was only a part of the Sunday dinner menu. There was the famous chicken boyoo - a thick soup which was very tasty and appetizing.

In addition there was "trippe", a sort of sausage made out of the choicest lean pork from a recently butchered hog. Cooked cabbage with various spiced seasonings were included in the trippe ingredients. There also was "jut", a dish made with cooked cabbage and potatoes well mashed and seasoned with salt and other ingredients such as butter or cream. Some housewives included "kaset" in the menu which is homemade cottage cheese, pressed into bails the size of an orange, seasoned with salt and pepper then put into crocks to cure out until it could be spread on bread like butter. Some of the men made homemade beer out of barley and wild hops, found growing in the locality.

At last the day came when the first Belgian kermis would be held in America. It was in the year 1852, and it was held in Rosiere on the third Sunday of September, the same day a similar event was taking place in a community called Rosiere in their native home of Belgium. Father Daems came from Bay Settlement to say the Mass in Rosiere. The church was well attended by people who came for the Mass and to partake of a sumptuous dinner prepared by housewives in each home.

The Belgians enjoyed the inspiring sermon by Father Daems, who spoke their native language. After Mass was over and as people were leaving church, they were met by the local band consisting of **Joseph Lumaye** who played the cornet, **Carl Masey**, who played the slide trombone; **Norbert Mignon**, violin, **Theophile LeBotte**, clarinet, **Frank LeGreve**, bass drum. The band members were specially dressed for the occasion and, striking out a tune they marched, preceded by a flag bearer, to an improvised hall.

Halfway to the hall the procession halted for a dance on the earthen road. This was called "the dance in the dust" and after several such dances, the band escorted the dancers to the hall. All afternoon and into the wee hours of the morning there was merrymaking and festivities. There were waltzes, two-step and quadrilles. Such dances as tango or fox-trots were unheard of. Usually after a quadrille, the caller would shout out: "All promenade to the bar". However, women did not enter a saloon in those days since it was beneath their dignity. If a woman wanted a glass of the amber colored liquid, it was brought to her by her dancing partner, and with him, she drank it out-of-doors.

Other Attractions

But dancing was not all the frolicking which took place at a kermis. There were all kinds of games of skill, such as trying to catch a greased pig. If anyone could catch the hog, he could claim it. There was a greased pole which some tried to climb, usually in vain. There were foot races and wrestling matches. In some instances a live goose was buried, leaving the head and neck protruding then a blindfolded person was given a scythe and if he could decapitate the goose, the goose was his. (This cruel custom was discontinued.)

A lunch wagon was on hand, where for five cents one could purchase a piece of bologna between two crackers or slices of bread. Usually the piece of baloney was cut from the link at an angle to make it look larger than it actually was.

The next day was Monday, a day reserved for the "old folks" who in the evening came to the "old folks' dance. In spite of the difficult manual labor on the farm, it was surprising how many people in their 70's and even 80's could swing around dancing waltzes or two-steps. So uniform did they keep the step that the lanterns hung up from the rafters of the hall, swung up and down in unison.

As the Belgian communities developed and new church congregations were formed, more Kermesses were held. The first one after harvesting was completed was held in "Grandlez," now called Lincoln. It was held on the last Sunday in August. It was followed by Kermesses in Brussels, Namur, Rosiere, Champion, Dykesville, San Sauveur, Tonet, Thiry Daems, and Misere. By the time the last Kermess was held in November, the ground was already frozen or sometimes covered with snow.

Such were the Belgian Kermesses which continued every year from 1858, simultaneously with those held in Belgium in localities of the same name. These Kermesses among the Belgian settlement in the United States continued on until the First World War, when they slowly died out and are the present generation only a memory.

Another beautiful custom brought along by the Belgians was the procession held each year on Ascension Day. The procession was usually called the Rogation Procession, so-called because people walking in procession were supposed to sing litanies of special supplication. First came the cross bearer in surplice and cassock, carrying the cross. Then followed little girls dressed in white, carrying baskets of flowers which they strewed along the procession route. The priest followed in his sacerdotal robes of dignity carrying the Blessed Sacrament, and overhead was the canopy carried by four men. After the priest came the choir members singing hymns. Then the women of the parish praying the rosary in unison and they in turn were followed by the men.

The procession marched along the highway to the nearest wayside chapel or shrine where a Benediction was said, after which the procession returned to the church. The coming of the automobile made highway travel dangerous and such processions were discontinued and held on church grounds or within the church.

Warding Off the Demon

The first Sunday of Lent was usually a significant one to the Belgians. Another custom brought with them to America was that of carrying straw into an open field, making a pile

and then lighting it when darkness came. The fire was supposed to ward off the demon and to remind the people that the season of Lent had arrived, when personal sacrifices and fasting were good for the soul. Like other customs, this one, too, has disappeared and is no longer remembered by the present young Belgian generation.

When a Belgian was elected to some town office, a maypole was erected in his honor by his neighbors. A tall balsam was cut, the bark peeled, leaving a top of branches to which snips of colored cotton ribbons were tied. The elected official then provided the crowd assembled with a keg of beer in appreciation of the honor bestowed upon him. Sometimes the local school teacher was so honored with a maypole planted near the schoolhouse in which he was teaching, and this also cost him the price of a keg of beer. Likewise, this custom has passed away...

Note from Editor: in *Belgian Laces Vol 15 #55 - 1993.2*, you will find the recipes (for a crowd as well as for a family) for *Booyoo*, also called *Booyah* - Trippe sausage and Belgian Pies with several toppings.



This wayside Naze farm at the chapel.
Wayside Chapel chapel is located on the Joseph
Rosiere, WI. Processions often ended (From a photo by Math
S. Tlasach)

THE EPIC OF THE “AUTO-CANNONS-MITRAILLEUSES” DURING WORLD WAR I (1914 -1918)

(final installment)

By Leen Inghels & Claude Malobert

This article is the third installment and the conclusion of the extraordinary and perilous trip of a group of Belgian soldiers during WWI based on diary entries from the members of this expeditionary group.

There are not many entries relating the crossing of the Pacific ocean. It is mentioned that the Sheridan was a nice ship and that besides the 330-some ACM there were also a couple hundred US Marines on board coming from the Philippines and a few dozen Gennan POW. Everything was clean, under strict discipline and that the Belgians were being cared for by US Marine doctors, when needed. One sore spot, however: there was a note in English and in French that Belgian soldiers were forbidden on the upper-deck! As our little Belgians noticed that American soldiers, officers and wives freely walked the upper deck, they in turn posted notices that class passengers are not allowed in the lounge of the Belgian Veterans.

It could have been the result of some suspicions on the part of the Navy, being influenced by German propaganda : an anonymous letter had warned US authorities that after spending two years in Russia fighting on the side of the Russian army against Germany, and being there during the Soviet Revolution, resulted in ‘many of the men being infected with the germs of Bolshevism’. The Belgians were armed and they were kept under the surveillance of the US authorities on board. But except for three men needing isolation for measles, the voyage was uneventful and after an 18 voyage, the ship sailed under the Golden Gate Bridge on May 12, 1918.

“Word of our adventures had preceded us, and hundreds of private boats escorted us to the harbor, making our arrival in the United States a most colorful and unforgettable experience. Health and customs personnel came on board as well as wardens from a prison boat to pick up the German POW. Along the pier we recognized some French soldiers in their blue uniforms, we heard shouting in French : ‘Vive la Belgique - Vivent les soldats belges’ and in English “Long live the Belgian Veterans - Long Live the Belgian Heroes!”

Major Osterreith, Belgian Military Attaché in Washington, the Belgian Consul General from San Francisco and its Mayor came on board to welcome us. We stood at attention on the upper deck (this time) and were severely interrogated by Major Osterreith. We soon understood that the reason for this unexpected and long interrogation was the decision at Boui to return home the long way around to the USA via Russia and China. But the anonymous letter from the German propaganda probably played a role here as well. Major Osterreith reported however that he talked to these ‘mutineers’ questioning them thoroughly, that he had found most of them to be very young volunteers among whom several real heroes, and that there was no cause for suspicion of mutiny.”

Atelegram from President W. Wilson was read, welcoming the Belgian Heroes and urging the American authorities to show that America knows how to greet its friends.

The enthusiastic crowd on the pier became impatient and the American military was forced to intervene. The men were bussed to the Presidio. To them this place looked like a park

with beautiful collages; there were hot showers, and beds with white sheets!! unbelievable luxury!

After a good shower and a little well deserved rest the men ventured out toward the famous Market Street but they did not take the cable car as they wanted to WALK after such a long time traveling by train and by boat.

The next day marked the beginning of an uninterrupted series of ceremonies, of fiestas and enchantments, of parades and parties. The civilian and military authorities had prepared a program with the double objective of honoring the Belgian Veterans, but also and foremost of bringing the US war effort to the population of the western United States. The government needed to make the war “real”, to promote the sale of War Bonds and to encourage young men to volunteer for the armed forces.

Thus, May 13th the ACM were to march in a great parade 5,000 American military with the Belgians leading the way.

But... the Belgian boys felt quite embarrassed about their looks: their uniforms were worn, faded, and dirty compared to the parade uniforms of the American friends; their shoes were worn through and through!

“Well, we came from the battlefield ... and that’s what we looked like! (They were offered new shoes and other equipment from the American authorities.)

With thousands of school children watching and cheering them on, they marched through the flag-decorated streets of San Francisco to the Town Hall where they were greeted by the Mayor ci the city wilt, a speech who handed the Division a superb Belgian flag. After the parade, the Americans practically ‘kidnapped’ every ACM ... and that lasted for a whole week! They each had more invitations for dinner then they knew what to do with! - To make a long story short, the welcome received from the American authorities as well as from the American people was overwhelming. After the experiences with the Soviets, this was wonderful for the men! The American government and Major Osterreith understood very well the benefits both countries could reap from the visit of the ACM The people on the West coast of the United States, had very little visual contact

with the war activities during WWI. On the East Coast the people were used to see military men- and equipment movements on their way to Europe as well as returning ships with wounded. So the view ot returning soldiers from the battle field was a good opportunity to ‘bring the war home’ to the West. Several other parades were organized by the Red Cross and the Belgian veterans collected money for War Bonds (activity which they will continue during their trip all through the United States on their way home). There were so many demands on the Belgians that the Division had to be split in three groups one for parades, one to comply to all the invitations, and one group to rest!

May 17 - the ACM Division played the 82nd Regiment Artillery at the Old Exposition Race Track in a Soccer game... The ACM won 5-0!!!

May 19 - a Union Pacific train was made available to them by order of President Wilson. The men boarded the train after emotional and teary eyed goodbyes from the local population. It was a beautiful luxury train, with sleeping cars, restaurant wagons "and everything to spoil a veteran" - writes **Brigadier Wagemans**.

"Monday 20 May we reach **Sacramento** where we received a copious breakfast orange juice, fried eggs, bread, butter, coffee, milk - - - this was incredible after our two years of starvation in Russia! - Another parade, we march between two rows of nice-looking nurses, walking over flowers strewn on the streets. We sell more War Bonds. Back to the train en route for Reno and Salt Lake City. We cross the Sierra Nevada, and at every station we rode through there were people waiting to cheer-on the Belgian

heroes. The train was getting too crowded with all the flowers, candies and cigarettes we were given along the way! In Reno we only had a 20 minute stop and we were not allowed to get off the train. The platform was crowded with disappointed people, because they could not keep 'their' Belgians."

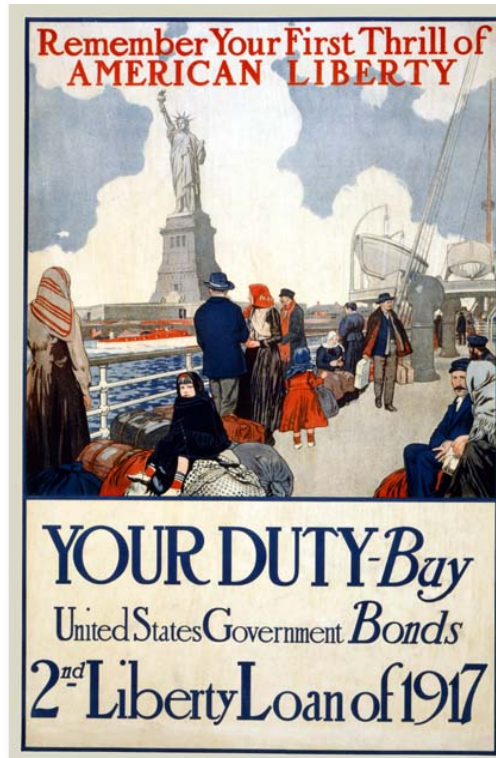
May 21 - the train crosses a very long bridge leading into **Salt Lake City, UT**. A two hour parade, reception and an organ concert at the LDS Temple - More War Bonds -

May 22 - **Cheyenne, WY**, the state of horses and cattle. The men are treated to an honest-the-goodness rodeo. One of the men (a self-declared horse man) was challenged by the local cow-boys to ride a wild horse.

To their surprise the man hold on longer than expected and it cost the cow-boys their \$20 bet each! After this demonstration "we were impressed by the honest and warm hospitality of the local population and when night came, we had a difficult time to say good-bye to these new-found friends. But we had to get back to the train.

May 23 - **Omaha, NE** , another parade, more WarBonds, speech and a visit to the Swift and CO, Armour plant, where we received lunch featuring the products of the company, but somehow we weren't too hungry after witnessing in great detail the slaughter of the animals.

May 24 we arrive at **Des Moines, IA**. We are invited to visit a military training camp of 45,000 men ten miles out of town. Everything was of an extraordinary cleanliness and comfort. From 6am to 6pm, strict discipline was enforced, but after 6pm, the discipline was forgotten and the men were free to mingle, officers and enlisted men interacted freely. We met with the men in smaller groups. The recruits soon realized that war was very different from anything they had known to that time. At 4:00 in a very hot afternoon, another parade and more War Bonds sold. At night we were invited to a banquet



organized by the local Chamber of Commerce. There were many nice drinks also and we returned to our train in very high spirits. The train crosses the Missouri and a few hours later we cross the Mississippi... exotic names that conjure up all kinds of dreams for Europeans...."

May 25- arrival at **Chicago, IL** - it was hot, and there was another parade. To parade in the humid heat of Chicago was very difficult for the men, not used to heat at all after the long, cold Russian winters. To their surprise, they found newspapers in German, we heard German spoken in Chicago's streets. "But the Germans were our enemies! We learned that 500,000 German immigrants live and work in Chicago. No matter the Welcome we received in Chicago was a true American welcome! We sold more War Bonds.

May 26 - **Detroit, MI** visit to the Ford manufacturing plant with a delegation of the city and 16,000 Flemish Belgians. "Most of them were second

generation Americans and didn't even know that French was also a Belgian language, they thought we were French?! The reception was fantastic and again, we had difficulties to reach

Claude Malobert writes, that he found the following telegram in the archives in Brussels, dated May 18, 1918 coming from Moline, IL.

" 20,000 Belgo-Americans living in this vicinity arranging to receive the Belgian soldiers coming across continent. Were informed that visit to Moline has been eliminated (stop) we are entitled the privilege of paying our respects and courtesy they deserve (stop) Many may be blood relatives (stop) Three Belgian Bands ready to provide music (stop) This is largest settlement of Belgians in the United States and should be considered (stop) Please allow stop-over at Moline for four hours. Signed Committee - Martin R. Carlson Mayor - Gaston Keys Belgian Alliance - Edward Coryn Postmaster.

This was addressed to Baron F. Decatier, Belgian Postmaster, Washington DC".

Unfortunately, Moline was unsuccessful in its kind offer.

Found also a handwritten letter in excellent French from Madame **William T. Hildrup, Jr.** from Harrisburg, PA who writes from NYC 247th Ave. that she would like to offer each of the 336 ACM a wrist watch. When I, Claude, was small I remember my father's watch it was a pocket watch enclosed in a bracelet encasing - would that be the watch so graciously offered by this kind lady? - Miss **Silvercruys** sent \$1,000 to the Belgian Embassy for charities and \$500 for the ACM. With that money were bought razors, mirrors, soap etc. which was then raffled off.

our train by 6pm.”

May 27 - Niagara Falls, NY - “another world wonder. Numerous cars were waiting for us and drove us to the Falls which were visited inside and out, from top to bottom, with and without elevator. With the falls right at the border with Canada, we were welcomed by the Canadians as well. The emotions were indescribable when the Belgian Flag was raised and the trumpet sounded. The Canadians too have had to endure their losses in the war in Europe.

Two hours later we arrived in **Buffalo, NY**, where the Belgian soldiers were whisked away in private cars, chauffeured by elegant young women to a magnificent garden-party at the Golf Club. Our “drivers” were getting ready to leave for the front in Europe where they would also be driving cars but this time military cars and trucks, in a war torn country and close to war activities themselves! These young girls were so sweet, so nice... we found ourselves in a very awkward and difficult situation ... their understanding of WAR, was quite different from what we KNEW war was all about! Must we tell then or let them find out for themselves?

This afternoon spent in the freshness of a beautiful park, in the company of delightful hostesses, the abundance of food and drinks left an indelible impression with the ACMs. It also meant difficult goodbyes when the men returned to the train station where the local population as well had gathered to cheer them on for a last time.

May 28 - New York - The ACM finally reached the metropolis. Here this triumphal trip through the United States of America reached its apogee, because this great city had planned delirious manifestations of its affection for the Belgians. Besides it was in New York that the ACM would spend the most time in the Union and thus would have more of a chance to really lay contacts with all levels of the local population. But the men were faced with the painful reality that they had to take leave of their train, this hotel on wheels, their home for the last days. That afternoon, the Union Pacific train dropped them off in West Point. The moment of truth had come “we hated to have to give up ‘our’ train, although we were very thankful to President Wilson to have put such a comfortable means of transportation at our disposal. Before leaving the train we showered the UP, personnel with boxes of candy and cigarettes in appreciation for the excellent service we had enjoyed on board.”

On the platform the officers from West Point were waiting; enthusiastic civilians were held back by MPs: no ‘Hurrahs’ but utter curiosity and surprise at the sight of the worn and torn - or roughly repaired uniforms. “We line-up by fours and march out of the station... Outside the Cadets in impeccable parade uniform (gray coat, white buffalo-stripes across the chest, white pants and leggings and wearing the old-fashioned shako; the contrast with our attire was quite obvious!) are waiting at attention. It was a scene like out of a story book. But, what a welcome was in store for us. What a shock to our hearts: the trumpet sounded, the flag was raised, after which a resounding “Hurrah” overpowered the scene. We march along the Hudson river, flanked by the honor guard of the Cadets.”

Two big barges were waiting to ferry the ACM across to Flushing Fort Totten. The fort was full of young recruits eager to hear stories about WAR. There was not much time

unfortunately, as they were to get ready for the Memorial Day Parade on 5th Avenue.

May 30 - Memorial Day Parade: it was a ‘ticker-tape parade’, absolutely unknown to Europeans³...

“We were asked to wear the yellow boots we had received from the US Military in San Francisco and to get our band together for the parade ... but our band was too small for this big parade in this big city so they called up some other musicians, gave them the band uniforms that we had carted out of Russia and 40 American men in Belgian uniform marched with the ACM band to make it look and sound BIG! We were to lead a parade of 5,000 US Marines and soldiers, and a group a French military. But as Paris had the war at its doorsteps, we asked that the French ‘Chasseurs Alpin’ would lead the parade, with the French flag between the Belgian flag and the ACM pennant. Our request was honored and New York was delirious. Nurses were walking along side the parade holding large American flags for collecting money for the War Bonds .. 5th Avenue, Broadway ... one could think we had won the war, with the crowds cheering and waving and shouting their ‘hurrahs’. People were hanging out of every window, tons of paper strips, confetti, flowers and serpentine came raining down on us. How proud we were! Newspaper reporters were everywhere, armed with cameras and interview pads, knowing that each of us had three years of battlefield experience under our belts - one year at the Yser in Belgium and two years in Russia. After the parade we received 24 hours liberty... we were again ‘kidnapped’ and invited for dinner, drinks and questions, questions, questions....

This marked the end of the official ceremonies, but during the two weeks that the ACM spent in New York City, but the private receptions, dinner parties, theater presentations, movie visits and garden parties were numerous.

Finally the hour of departure had come: **June 15** the ACM boarded the French Trans-Atlantic La Lorraine - This ship is dirty, the boarding ill-organized, the men are lodged in the stuffy hold, where they sleep in hammocks; quite a difference with the delicious festivities that had honored them throughout their cross-country voyage. The trip from New York to Bordeaux was uneventful in spite of the obvious presence of enemy sub-marines. After their 40,000 Km perilous voyage, the group of Belgian veterans arrived in Paris by train 26 June 1918, the Paris they had left 21 April 1915, Paris that had known 4 years of war, but was vibrant and hopeful for a solution to this cruel conflict, now that the United States had joined the effort.

The Corps des Auto-Cannons-Mitrailleuses was officially and ultimately dissolved 15 July 1918 and with that the narration of this extraordinary adventure ends. Belgium could be proud of its men, their know- how and their courage.

³ Claude remembers his father telling him, he got a box of candies on top of his helmet and that for a week his neck was giving him trouble, for trying to balance it)

HISTORY 101: Please tell me something about the visit of the King and Queen of Belgium to Santa Barbara

by Michael Redmon

Some 5,000 Santa Barbarans eagerly gathered at the Southern Pacific depot on the morning of Friday, October 11, 1919, to greet King Albert and Queen Elisabeth of Belgium, who were launching the West Coast leg of their visit to the United States. It was the beginning of a two-day love affair between the community and the dashing royal couple.

The young Belgian king was a hero to many in 1919. The German army had invaded Belgium at the beginning of World War I five years before, and despite monumental odds, the Belgians had valiantly resisted the invader before succumbing to overwhelming enemy forces. Their spirit became an inspiration to the Allied powers.

Albert and his wife were unassuming people and were to mingle with the locals with an informality and lack of security that would be unthinkable today. Albert, before he ascended the throne, had served a stint as a newspaper reporter, albeit incognito, in order to better get to know his countrymen. The royals were accompanied on their US visit by Herbert Hoover, future US president who made many of the arrangements for the royal itinerary.

After the arrival of the royal train, an automobile procession took the party to their temporary home, the Montecito estate of William Bliss, Casa Dorinda now the retirement home of the same name. Once settled in, the royals went down to Miramar Beach for a dip, the queen sporting a bathing suit of "foreign style" and a cape.

The next afternoon, the couple took a flight out over Santa Cruz Island in a seaplane built by the brothers Allan and Malcolm Loughhead; Allan changed the family name to Lockheed when he founded Lockheed Aircraft Company in

Hollywood in 1926. Young Prince Leopold, the future King Leopold III of Belgium, accompanying his parents on this US trip was not allowed on the plane and had to settle for a motorcycle trip around the Santa Barbara country side. The bike broke down near Summerland, and the prince returned to Casa Dorinda covered with grease and grime after coaxing the balky engine back to life.

Sunday morning was taken up with the royals at the Old Mission. The queen became one of the few women up to that time to be allowed into the Mission gardens. For the balance of the day the royals motored out to the Goleta Valley, where Albert enjoyed the opportunity to pick walnuts, one of his favorite foods. Also that afternoon, Albert strolled down State Street and stopped in at a confectionery to treat himself to an ice cream soda.

Both the king and queen were avid horticulturists. The queen asked so many questions concerning local flora that a gardener was assigned to her to answer her queries. During his stay, Albert found time to visit the public library, the Recreation Center, which had been the center of Red Cross activity here during World War I, and the Flying A studios, where he enjoyed being filmed and then watching himself on celluloid.

In the aftermath of the royal visit, the city council decreed that the section of today's Alameda Padre Serra between Dover Road and Eucalyptus Hill be named King Albert Boulevard. This was changed to Camino Rey Alberta in 1924 and finally became part of APS in 1932.

Michael Redmon is librarian at the Santa Barbara Historical Society

The Good Sister Eloi - "La Vie de la Bonne Soeur Eloi"

by Abbé A. Nagels – Introduced, abridged and translated by Régine Brindle

My father was born in Leuven in 1934. I never understood why, as the family lived in Dalhem, a good 100km away, until recently when I received a copy of the biography of his Great-Aunt **Barbe Angeline Beatrice Hagelstein**, or **Sister Eloi**, written by Father Nagels. As I read her story with great interest I realized that Sister Eloi must have been a mother figure for my grandmother, Clementine Hagelstein-Driessens whose mother had died in 1921 giving birth to her sister, who in turn died twelve years later in a train accident as her father, Jean Joseph Hagelstein, watched. The shock killed him. My Grandmother married in 1933 and the following year gave birth to my father Jean Eloi François Driessens, in Leuven, at the Clinique de Louvain where Sister Eloi lived.



Barbe Angeline Beatrice Hagelstein was born July 28th, 1876, in Baelen, a small rural community wedged between Eupen and Verviers, along the German border in Belgium. Her parents **Jean Hagelstein** and **Katharina Kreusch** had four children of whom 3 survived: **Anne Catherine** died at age 20, **Jean Joseph** - my greatgrandfather-, **Anne Marie**, who became a seamstress and **Angeline**, Angel for short.

Jean Hagelstein was a schoolteacher and as such enjoyed the respect of the whole community who sought his advice on many subjects. He was a reputed herbalist and went out twice a day to collect the medicinal plants he needed to make his potions. In 1879, the government began to run the public schools and Catholic teachers were advised to give up their positions until Catholic schools could be built. As he was devout, Jean did, and although thanks to The **Creychet** family who donated a house for the

school, he did not have to wait very long to teach again, it was a real strain on the family's finances.

At 15, having finished her schooling, Angeline found her first job. She apprenticed as a store clerk with a very good family in Firzen (Viersen), then moved to Gladbach (Germany) ending up in Aachen, Germany, by the age of 18.

Angeline had for a long time desired to be a nun, but this is where she began her search. She and a friend visited many different Orders in search of the right one. Her heart set its sights on the Order of the Franciscaines de la Sainte Famille. It was a



German Order, founded in Eupen in 1857 by **Josephine Koch** (Mother Elisabeth). Its main purpose was to care for the sick in their own homes especially those who were poor.

In 1876, the Kulturkampf in Germany had forced the transfer of headquarters from Eupen to Leuven. This Order could provide her not only with an intense spiritual life continued with her service of others but it was located in Belgium, a condition her father, with whom she had discussed her desire, had hoped she would consider. She entered on April 3rd, 1904 and took her vows in April 1905.

The Mother Superior had been encouraged by the doctors of the area to add a surgical wing to the convent. It would fill a need as only the Hospital Saint Pierre took in poor patients. In 1897, construction began in the garden of the convent, Rue de Namur. There were to be 16 rooms. The clinic opened its doors on April 26th, 1899 and saw during its first year of operation, surgeries on 68 women as well as the admittance of 8 others for treatment. Delighted with the success of the clinic, Dr. Debaissieux insisted the Reverend Mother ask permission to treat men also. Granted.

As the work load had increased with the new wing - keep in mind that 60 out of 120 sisters went out to care for the sick in their homes - more hands were needed for the clinic. Sister Eloi received nurse's training from Dr. Timbal who had organized classes for the sisters. Sister Fbi assisted Professor Schockaert who commented on her abilities. She was at her post in the OR at 8am, every day, even though her day started much earlier as she pitched in with the laundry and in the kitchen. She was always in a good mood and made it her philosophy that if you could not put your heart in the care you gave the sick, it didn't matter how good your work was, it wasn't good enough. That seems to have been her measuring stick for the rest of her life.

The Belgian sisters were in the minority: 20. The 100 German sisters set a rigid atmosphere, yet all got along fine. In 1914, the balance of sisters was 109 German sisters, 15 Belgian sisters and 4 Dutch ones. As the conflict between Europe and Germany flared, the Belgian government issued a deportation notice for all German nationals. Father **Van der Heyden** was instrumental in keeping the German sisters in Leuven but they had to swear to do no harm to Belgium, and the convent could be searched at will. Father Van der Heyden unintentionally made things worse when, as the German troops invaded Belgium, on August 4th, 1914, he reminded the sisters that although they had the right to side emotionally and mentally with their country, they must not let on, for the sake of their convent. This didn't set well with them at all and when Leuven was invaded on August 16th, 1914, they made no secret of their allegiance.

The war years were long ones, as the tension between the sisters rose. It became more and more obvious to Sister Eloi that for the good of their Order, they must divide into Chapters. The German sisters in Germany, the Belgian sisters in Belgium. When the Armistice was signed on November 11th, 1918, all German possessions, the convent included, were seized by the Belgian government and on March 17th, 1919, all German nationals, no exception this time, had to leave Belgium. The Orders Headquarters reversed back to Eupen. Only 16 sisters remained in Leuven. None thought they would manage but that spirit which is so typical of the Belgian people, that "watch and see if we can't do it" attitude pushed them on and manage they did.

On April 24th, 1920 Sister Eloi was promoted to Mother Superior of the Clinique de Louvain although there is no doubt she had earned the appointment, in an attempt to stop the fight to create a Belgian Chapter. Her supporters, **Father Van der Heyden** and **Father Strycker** enlisted the help of **Cardinal Mercier** who asked the *Sacrée Congrégation des Religieux* to decide on the question. In the end this committee rejected the idea to separate but authorized, even recommended the creation of a new Order, one to which any of the sisters could switch over, if they so chose.

On November 24th, 1920, **Monseigneur Van Roey** announced that, pending the writing and approving of the new Rule, the sisters would live as they had before. Father Torts translated and adapted the Rule of the Franciscaines de la Sainte Famille presented it to Father Vermeersch and Father Creusen for review. Monseigneur Van Roey approved it and on 3 May 1922, The Order of the Franciscaines du Sacré-Coeur was formed. Sister Eloi was its first Mother Superior and worked to make this order, one that reflected a Belgian atmosphere. She strived to make the convent into a place where austere living conditions and meditation were balanced out with, enough comfort to promote a religious atmosphere where sisters would feel at home.

Sister Eloi passed away on November 3rd, 1951. She had been ill some time and had relinquished the leadership to another without anyone asking. She spent her life serving God through the service of her fellowmen. She was sorely missed by many. Her legacy lives today as the Clinique de Louvain continues its work.

NORTHWEST NEWS

Well, our Northwest coordinator is lost to us for the Corporate World, somewhere between heaven and earth, maybe even in space. Kidding aside we wish Hans Michael Vermeersch good luck in his new assignment and hope he will come down to earth again someday soon and join us at our 3rd yearly picnic in Boring. We thank Marleen Looyens for her help in gathering the necessary information for this news brief. Yes, the Vanden Heede's are opening their home, garden and hearts anew for the gathering of the Belgian-American Heritage Association members, Northwest Region on July 27, 1997. Invitation letters will go out soon, because Pearl would like to receive the RSVPs by July 1st. There are some changes in the Vanden Heedes ranch this

year: Don has a big flagpole in the round-about in front of the house, with room for at least 3 flags, we understand and the beech tree which the Association offered them in recognition for their hospitality has a little brother (or sister, we haven't checked that out yet) and are apparently prospering well. The beech tree had been chosen as the most appropriate gift, because it is the tree associated to our Belgian homeland, where the forests around Brussels and the city parks throughout the county abound of majestic beech and oak trees. Walking through the Sonien forest is like walking through a cathedral. Beech trees come in several colors, usually a red beech, will be contrasted against a background of green trees. They are an awesome sight! Besides the flagpole and the trees, the large hot house is finished, where

Pearl is creating the most wonderful flowering baskets this year. Too bad this issue of Laces is not published before Mother's Day, because I would urge all our Portlanders to drop by the ranch and get their flowers there! Anyone who has enjoyed the picnics of the two last years, can't help but remember the fantastic flower arrangements that hang or stand every where around the carefully groomed gardens of the ranch house. Don has been quite ill again this year, and we all wish him well, keep healing, Don - and don't overdo it ! Pearl and your Northwest BAHHA people NEED you.

We have learned that a busload of visitors from Belgium (Namur region) will be in Bend, OR on July 10. This is the same group that is visiting Wisconsin (see The Wisconsin Corner) and is adding a tour of the Northwest to their US voyage this year.

As soon as we have the details re their overnight stay in Bend, we will contact you. If possible we would like to host the group for a small get-together. Our membership in the Northwest region keeps on growing. We hope to welcome you all in person at the picnic. Take care, and see you July 27 in Boring!

NEWS from the EMBASSY

Belgium Today April/May 1997

Renault factory to close

The decision of French automobile manufacturer Renault to close its plant in Haren-Vilvoorde, near Brussels, on July 1 and to transfer production of the two models made in Vilvoorde to factories in Spain and France has shocked Belgium. The profitable Vilvoorde factory was Renault's first assembly plant outside France and has been operating since 1925, recently producing approximately 140,000 cars per year. Its closure will result in the loss of 2,100 jobs at the plant itself and another 1,500 in the automobile supply industry. Workers in Vilvoorde reacted with bitterness and anger. Supported by colleagues from other industries, they protested in the streets of Brussels and drove in a convoy across the border to Douai, in northern France, location of one of the factories which will take over part of the Vilvoorde production.

Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene criticized Renault's decision as "brutal and unacceptable" and expressed "indignation and stupefaction." EU President Jacques Santer called the closing "a serious blow to the European spirit". And, in what has been called the first "Euro-strike" sympathetic workers in other European countries expressed solidarity, chanting "We are all Belgian workers!". According to Renault chairman Louis Schweitzer, there is no going back on the closure decision. Renault, which is expected to announce large losses for 1996, must reduce excess capacity.

Derycke meets Albright

Eric Derycke was one of the first foreign ministers to be received by the newly appointed Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. Although the Belgian minister had already met Albright in her former capacity as US representative to the UN, the meeting on February 5 in Washington was an outstanding opportunity to gain insight into the foreign policy of the second Clinton Administration.

Sabena/Delta Flights: Cincinnati/Brussels

On May 15 Sabena Airlines, Belgium's national carrier, in cooperation with Delta Airlines, will begin five times weekly service between Brussels and Cincinnati. With this new, non-stop flight to Brussels, Sabena will become the first foreign airline to serve Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky International Airport.

A "Belgian Week", including a display of Belgian products, a food festival and a number of cultural activities is being planned to mark the occasion. Sabena's other jointly operated flights with Delta to Brussels are from New York, Boston, Chicago and Atlanta.

New Belgian Airline

City Bird Airlines, whose American headquarters is located in Bethesda, Maryland, has begun service between Brussels and several American cities. After its first flights from the Belgian capital to Miami and Orlando, FL services will be expanded later this spring to connect Brussels with Newark, NJ and Los Angeles and Oakland, CA. City Bird will fly new, wide-body McDonnell Douglas MD 11 aircraft on these routes.

Petrofina to buy out Fina

The Belgian oil and petrochemical group Petrofina will buy out the minority shareholders of its American subsidiary Fina, Inc., in which it already had an 85.4% share. Petrofina is preparing to be quoted in a few months on the New York Stock Exchange under its own name. Fina is the owner of 2,600 gas stations located in the American South and in the State of Minnesota. It also owns two refineries in Texas, one in Port Arthur and the other in Big Spring.

Belgian Contribution to Marshall Center

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that it will donate \$50,000 to the Marshall International Center, located in Leesburg, Virginia at the home of George C. Marshall, the American statesman responsible for the plan which helped economic recovery in Europe following WWII. An indication of Belgium's continued gratitude for the Marshall Plan, the gift is a response to the Center's 15 million dollar campaign to restore, expand and preserve Dodona Manor, the estate where Marshall lived from 1941 until his death in 1959. The Center hopes to become a forum for transatlantic dialogue and a promoter of the US-European partnership. Other countries which have provided grants include Austria, Germany, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Marshall Center is using these funds to develop a tourist/visitor program at the mansion, to produce and disseminate curriculum materials on Marshall for use in schools, for the production and distribution of documentaries, including a PBS film that will be broadcast nation-wide, and for a speaker and special events program.

As part of its educational public awareness program, the Center has joined forces with other organizations to plan a series of special events in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Marshall Plan. These events will take place throughout the year with many planned around June 5th, exactly fifty years to the day on which George Marshall gave the speech at Harvard which launched the "Marshall Plan."

Cultural News

The American Cultural Center and Library in Brussels exists no longer. In the belief that American culture is being adequately promoted abroad without such centers, the US government has been dosing them world-wide and the Brussels Center shut its doors on December 16. In its place, an Information Resources Center has been set up to answer questions by telephone.

In January, Ghent art historian Jean-Pierre De Bruyn confirmed that the Rubens painting "Five Wise Virgins" stolen in Antwerp in 1659, has been found. An American expert, Julius Held, confirmed that the painting in question is indeed by the great Antwerp master. The painting is valued at approximately \$3 million.

This year's Queen Elisabeth International Music Competition, devoted to violin, will take place in Brussels from May 12 to June 8. For those interested in attending the final concerts, Covington International Travel, based in Glen Allen Virginia, is offering special travel packages which include round trip airfare from Washington, DC and other cities.

QUERIES

97.334 KOHN - MARTINY KOHN

Anna b. Luxembourg ab.1877-80, m. ab. 1900 Martiny Constant b. ab.1873-75 in Houffalize, Belg. They had four children born in Houffalize: the first in 1901 (Marie Victoire), the fourth in 1906 (Ann Marie), a fifth child (Jean) was born in the US in 1908, therefore they probably emigrated to the US in 1907. Five more children were born in the US (Lucille Agnes; Franck; Constant; Albert; Marguerite Jean). Am looking for the marriage certificate of my grandparents which will provide the missing dates of birth and place of birth of my grandmother Anna Kohn. Would also love to find more information about gr. grandparents and other familial ancestors.

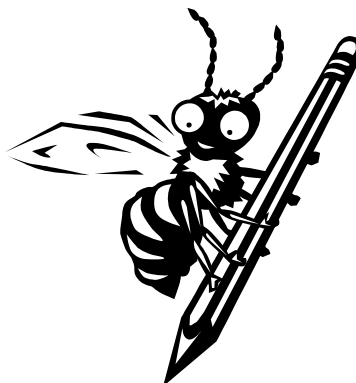
Marianne C.Ahlgren c/o American Embassy APO - AA - 34037

97335 GOEMINNE - COEMAN Am trying to find information on my grandparents, who came to the US in or about 1917, (he was drafted into the army and served in the US army during WWI.)

My grandfather: **Alois Goeminne**, b. 9 Nov. 1888 in Belgium (7) son of Julius and Louise Bait

My grandmother: **Irma Coeman**, b. 14 Jul.1894 in Hulste, Belg. daughter of Philip (mother's name unknown) It is quite possible that my grandfathers family was from that same area. Am looking for any info that can help me in finding a start to my research.

Tim Goeminne - 2020 McFarland Rd. Junction City, KS 66441-8849



97.338 MILLIANO - RENNET Peter Milliano and his wife Emily Bennet are my gr.gr.grandparents. All we know is that they came from Belgium, probably between 1860-1865. Their first child was born in New Hope, Mo (St. Louis) in 1865. The 1865 census says Peter was 48 and Emily 25. Peter is still in the 1870 census but must have passed away about 1871-72, because on Dec. 25 1872 Emily remarries **Seraphim H. Vanderwalle** (also from Belgium). Due to lack of records prior to 1910 in the state of Missouri where they lived, we have not been able to find more information. Please, if anyone can help me or tell me anything about this family I would be so grateful. I feel in some small way they wouldn't be alone and lost anymore.
Wanda L. Dickman - 2516 Meadow Lane - Cape Girardeau, MO 63701-3625

97.337 PRIEM - DESMIDT/DESMET Can anyone help me find the passenger lists for 1905. Am looking for Oscar C. Priem (b 7 April 1880 in Roesselare, Belg.) and his wife Silvia Desmidt/Desmet with their children, who arrived in New York in 1905. Name of ship unknown.

Anne Adams Keller - 1427 Hilltop Blvd. Chippewa Falls, WI 54729

FROM & To

To George Ghesquiere (Chesterfield, MO)

Sorry for the confusion created by the wrong house number! I found the following information on the region from which your parents originated: Houthulst and Klerken, both in the district of Diksmuide, West Flanders, were completely destroyed during WWI. The German HQ were located in the forest of Houthulst (Vrijbus) and had established a surveillance point in the Klerken kouter (the highest point in the village). Both villages were completely reconstructed and today each have fewer than 1,000 inhabitants.

From Albert Cashier - (Platte City, MO) I have some cousins in Mishawaka and South Bend, IN, named **De Cocker**. Last I knew they were employed by Red Ball Rubber Co. I'm 82 now and would like to hear from them. Can anyone help? Do you know there are about 3,000 people of Belgian descent living in the greater Kansas City area? My grandfather **Constant Soetaert** sang to me when I was a little boy. One song in particular we would like to get more info on *By den Yser staat do*

Keizer (By the Yser stands the Kaiser - referral to the long standoff between the Belgian and the German armies - which ultimately led to the fall of the "Kaiser") Our Belgian Club would like to be able to learn the song. **Albert Cashier** 1404 Hale Ave. RR2 Platte City, MO. 64079

From Pat Socquet - Ratajczak (Luxemburg, Wfl Thanks for reminding me to pay my dues ... I value the information in Belgian Laces and don't want to miss it.

From Margaret Decker. (St. Paul, MN.) I will stay an active member one more year, after that my finances must

go to Damian College, where my son is studying. Your newsletters are so very enjoyable and I will always keep them, to reread them over and over again – a reminder of your help in locating our long lost relatives in Belgium. I have learned a lot from you about genealogy and now can do well on my own.

Thank you so very much. Thank you, Margaret for your kind words and the cash donation to the association. We understand your situation and want you to know that we will miss the regular contacts we enjoyed with you over the years.

From Hilda Zabeau (Clarksburg, WV) René would have been so proud of the nice tribute you wrote to him in Laces. Our family would like to say “Thank You”. I will be sitting in for him in our Belgian Club, with my daughter’s help. She was recently re-elected treasurer.

We’re so proud of you, that you will keep up the good work René had started, Hilda. Let us know about your activities so we can announce them in Laces. –

From Donald Barbezat (Mesa, AZ) It was our privilege to meet your member Jeanne Reiner-Koller while we were working as volunteers at the Mesa Family History Center. We are delighted to join your organization. My wife’s maiden name is Andree L. Duchesne, she was born in Charleroi and raised in Montignies-sur-Sambre. Her family is part Walloon and part Flamande. She has roots in West Flanders, Namur and Liege.

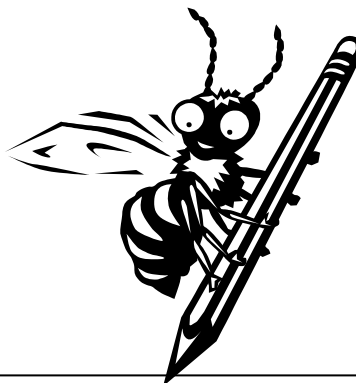
From Jeanne Reince Koller (Nisswa, MN). We spent 3 months in Mesa, AZ before arriving in San Diego on February 1 for a 3 month visit. While doing research at the Family History Center, I had the opportunity to meet Don and Andree Barbezat who spend many hours working at the Center. What a surprise to

find out that Andrée was not only born in Belgium but originates from the very same cities in which I was searching for my ancestors!! In comparing our ancestral charts we found some matching family names and I think eventually we will find the missing link! I would like to recommend any persons doing Belgian research in the Phoenix area, to contact them at the Family History Center. They have a great knowledge about the areas in Belgium and Switzerland. Don is of Swiss descent and of course, both speak French fluently.

Jeanne is researching the following: **Reince; Flayian/Flawinne; Gerard; Guillette; Quintin; Defrenne/Defresne; Paye; Allard; Looze; Large; Warrichaiet/Warichet; Mathy; Delvaux; Delwiche; George**

From Della Clabots (Green Bay, Wi) YES!! we in Green Bay THANK all the great members of the Belgian Researchers out aaoss the world who were cheering for the Green Bay Packers all the way to winning the Super Bowl! The Packer team members and staff will tell you no doubt. That it was the support from all those terrific fans that made the difference. You were Packer fans in the greatest year for Green Bay since the 1960s.

From Walter W. Bourez (Carmichael, CA) - I am researching the De Wulf line with the assistance of Claude Malobert in Belgium. I began with Charles De Wulf who remained in Belgium while four of his sons emigrated to the U.S. This would provide the names of the De Wulfs that I know for sure to be in the States. I would like to share this information with any of our members who may be interested by creating family group sheets or by converting my files fran Family Tree Maker program to other files.
61 58 Kipp Way - Carmichael, CA 95608



GENEAX

New filing System for your computer

Our member Luc Van den Brande has developed a filing system that enables people to know, by means of symbols, in what period the ancestor was born, the relationship with the main lineage, allowing for multiple marriages, illegitimate children and distant relatives. The recipe is to use capital letters, lower case letters and figures.

According to the capital letter used in the main lineage you can establish in what period the person was born. For example: **L** is the symbol of somebody in your main lineage born between 1900 and 1960. The father bears the symbol **M** and is born in the period 1870-1930. The grandfather **N** was born in the period 1840-1900. Notice that the periods intertwine. **M**s wife is from the same period and receives a circle around the **L**. **M**'s wife will be recorded with a circle around the **M** etc.

The system is called GENEAX and the main purpose was to develop a system ustg the smallest possible number of symbol. Brothers, sisters, their wives and family-in-law can also be included. Anyone interested, please contact

Luc Van den Brande Rue Fleurbeek 15 - B-1620 Drogenbos - Belgium

More Civil War Listings

Leopold, Indiana: - Submitted by Judy Holman Howe, 1017-4th Street, Tell City IN -
email: jhowe@psci.net

"I have noticed several queries recently regarding Civil War veterans. I had a great-grand-uncle who served Jean Joseph Spirlet (b. Florenville) of the 35th Indiana Infantry, Co. F. The following are Belgian veterans from Leopold, Perry County, IN. Most were in 93rd Indiana Infantry, Co G, including the three soldiers **Henry J. Devillez, Lambert Rogier and Isadore Naviaux**, who were taken prisoner at Andersonville and, in gratitude for their safe return home, went to Belgium and brought back a replica of Our Lady of consolation. The statue remains today on the left side of the altar in St Augustine Church, Leopold, IN. I will be happy to correspond with anyone seeking more information on the veterans listed below".

Name	Date Enlisted	End of service
Alvey, Benedict L.	28 Aug 1862	Died in TN 3 Mar 1863
Claudel, Joseph T.	22 Aug 1862	Mustered out as absent sick
Collignon, Joseph	8 Oct 1861	Mustered out as absent sick 18 Oct 1884
Courcier, Theodore	22 Aug 1862	Discharged 4 Mar 1864
Devillez, Eugene	28 Aug 1862	Mustered out 10 Aug 1865
Devillez, Henry	28 Aug 1862	Mustered out 10 Aug 1865 as Corporal
Didier, Theodore	28 Aug 1862	Died at Camp Emerson, IN 24 Oct 1862
Ducat, Donat	8 Oct 1861	Killed at Kenesaw, 20 June 1864
Ducat, Eugene	Not stated	Missing Kenesaw; must. out 30 Sept 1865
Duparque, Joseph	28 Aug 1862	Mustered out 10 Aug 1865
Dupont, Alpheus	28 Aug 1862	Mustered out 10 Aug 1865
Dupont, August	28 Aug 1862	Mustered out 10 Aug 1865
Goffinet, Adolph	28 Aug 1862	Deserted 13 Mar 1863
Goffnet, Jerome	28 Aug 1862	Deserted 13 Mar 1863
Hubert, John T.	10 Dec 1861	Discharged Dec 1862; disability
James, Amable	28 Aug 1862	Died at Florence, SC 8 Nov 1864
James, John J.	28 Aug 1882	Died at Markham's Plantation, 16 Aug 1863
Meunier, Frederick	28 Aug 1862	Mustered out 10 Aug 1865
Meunier, Narcissus	28 Aug 1862	Promoted 2d Lieutenant 13 Mar 1863
	8 May 1863	Promoted 1st Lieutenant 13 Dec 1863
	2 May 1864	Muster out & hon. discharged 15 May 1865
Naviaux Isadore	28 Aug 1862	Mustered out 10 Aug 1865 as Corporal
Rochelie, Joseph F.	28 Aug 1862	Transferred to VRC 20 Sept 1863
Rogier, Lambert	28 Aug 1862	Mustered out 10 Aug 1865
Rogier, Melchior	28 Aug 1862	Died at Memphis, TN 24 July 1863
Schradler, Chaules	31 Oct 1862	Mustered out 10 July 1865
Spifflet, John J.	10 Dec 1861	Veteran; mustered out 30 Sept 1865
Stephens, James	8 Oct 1861	Died Indianapolis 18 Nov 1861
Stevens, John	8 Oct 1861	Died Columbia, TN 25 Apr 1862
Tatou, Augustus T	22 Aug 1862	Transferred to Marine Corps 15 Jan 1863
Tower, Abram B.	28 Aug 1862	Mustered out 40 Aug 1865 as Corporal
Williams, Prosper	28 Aug 1862	Mustered out 10 Aug 1865

Source: Report of the Adjutant General (Indiana), Vol6

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CIVIL WAR VETERANS, cont.**From Iroquois County**, submitted by Denise Corke, Watseka, IL

Name	Township	Date Enlisted	Company	End of Service
BLANCHARD, J.P.	Ashkum	1 Jun 1861	Co. G 25th Inf.	Missing
BALLAND, Eugene	L'Erable	7 Nov 1861	Co. G 25th Inf.	9-Jan-64
BOUILLETTE, Francis	Middleport	14 May 1864	Co. B 134th Inf.	25 Oct 1864
BELAIR, Frank	Beaver	12 Aug 1862	Co. F 113th	25 May 1865
BERLAND, Joseph	L'Erable	19 Dec 1861	Co. F 12th Cav.	not available
CADORE, Leandre	Middleport	26 Nov 1861	Co. F 1st Art.	not available
CASE, Albert	Chabanse	7 Nov 1861	Co C 58th Inf.	Deserted
CHAPIN, Charles	Clifton	7 Nov 1861	Co. C. 58th Inf.	Wounded at Shilo, d.13.4.1862
CADORE, Joseph	Middleport	30 Jan 1865	Co. D 150th Inf.	16 Jan 1866
DURAND, Octave	L'Erable	14 Aug 1862	Co. E 89th Inf.	10 Jun 1865
DURAND, Basil	L'Erable	1 Sep 1861	Co. E 35th Inf.	2 Jan 1865
DULOGES, Francis	Papineau	6 Mar 1865	Co. H 58th Inf.	11 Aug 1865
DISNOYER, Antoine	Papineau	6 Mar 1865	Co. H 58th Inf.	5 Mar 1866
FRONVILLE, Louis	Clifton	14 Aug 1862	Co. H 58th Inf.	14 Nov 1862
GRAVELIN, Peter	Middleport	26 Sep 1862	Co. 1st Art.	3 years
GRAVELOT, Hypolite	Iroq. Co.	24 Jul 1862	Co. C 58th Inf.	27 Jul 1865
GRAVELOT, Louis	Iroq. Co.	24 Jul 1862	Co. A 76th Inf.	22 Jul 1865
LONVERGNON,	Clifton	16 Aug 1862	Co. D 89th Inf.	Wounded at Stone River
NOEL, Adolphe, Corp.	Belmont	24 Jul 1862	Co. C 58th Inf.	22 Jul 1865
ROBANDOU, M.	Clifton	16 Aug 1862	Co. D 89th Inf.	Missing 31.12.1862
SAINDON, Macel	Papineau	6 Mar 1865	Co H 58th Inf.	6 Mar 1865
(VAN) VLIET, Andre	Belmont	7 Jul 1862	Co. K 77th Inf.	d.Woodland, Ir.Cy. 21.7.1899
VERMEULE, Cornelius	Onarga	11 Dec 1861	Co. M 9th Cav.	31 Oct 1865
VAN VLIET, Edward	Middleport	14 May 1864	Co. B 134th Inf.	25 Oct 1864
VAN WIRT, William	Iroquois Co.	11 May 1861	Co. C 58th Inf.	deserted 10 Jan.1862

PASSENGER LIST from S.S Tunesian, sailing from Antwerp to St. John, N.B.via Southhampton,Eng.

Dep. Friday December 11, 1919 - Arr. St. Johns December 29, 1919

Submitted by Dick Impens (Moline, IL)

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services

No attempt was made to d'ange the passenger list. This is a true copy. Some of the passengers are Dutch, some others were probably returning military personnel, this ship sailing only one year after WWI.

D. I.

From Antwerp

Blokker, Mr N	Akersloot	Dufour, Miss M	Ardoeye
Bogaart, Miss L	Hontenisse	Forestier, Miss B	Brussels
Bogaart, Miss M	Hontenisse	Glettig, Mr J	Basle
Boidron, Rev Fr P	St. Suarent	Guyomar, Miss M	Binic
Brabant, Miss F.	Iseghem	Hare, Mr A	Dartmouth
Brabant, Miss M	Iseghem	Henze, Miss L	Namur
Bammernan, Mr. TC.	Halifax, N.S.	Hoolans, Mr M	Brussels
Byant. Mr T.	Vancouver, B.C.	Hoolans, Mrs A	Brussels
Byant, Mrs. M	Vancouver, B.C.	Impens, Mrs. M	Heusden
Campbell, Mr T	Leith	Impens, Mr A	Heusden
Chantraine, Mr. J.	Flawinne	Lannoo, Mr C	Pitthem
Conilland, Rev Fr.	St. Laurent	Lannoo, Mrs J	Pitthem
Cobum, Mr. F	Upper Melbourne	Lannoo, Mr E	Pitthem
De Jonghe, Mr. J	Hontenisse	Lannoo, Mr A	Pitthem
De Jonghe, Mrs L	Hontenisse	Lannoo, Mr E	Pitthem
De Koster, Mr. C	Watervleet	Lannoo, Mr M	Pitthem
De Rudder, Mr. H	Ghent	Lannoo, Miss G	Pitthem
De Rudder, Mr. R	Ghent		

Lemoine, Mrs E	Farciennes	Van Bockstaele, Mr. A	Grammont
Matthys, Miss E	Waeschoot	Van der Wee, Mr. E	Lier
Peeters, Miss J	Malines	Van Moer, Mr. E	Lokeren
Penner, Mr J	Antwerp	Verniers, Miss L	St Nicolas
Rochette, Mr F	Quebec	VanOlst, Miss F	Amsterdam
Roelens, Mr J	Ardoye	Vincent, Mrs I.	Assenede
Roelens, Mrs E	Ardoye	Vanderstocken, Miss A	No city given
Ryan, Mr J	Paris	Vurcke, Mr E	Cruyshautem
Schats, Mr. E	Braine le Comte	Vurcke, Mrs C	Cruyshautem
Smit, Mr R	Lossier	Vurcke, Miss M	Cruyshautem
Stultiens, Mr. J	Weert	Vurcke, Mr. B	Cruyshautem
Teurlinckx, Mr. J	Liege	Werbrouck, Mrs L	Ardoye
Teurlinckx, Mrs. H	Liege	Werbrouck, Mr. J	Ardoye

After leaving St. Johns the ship ran aground and had to be pulled off by tugs. A day later there was a fire in the boiler room and which caused everyone to stand by the life boats. A bucket brigade of crew and passengers put it out.

BELGIANS FROM THE PROVINCE OF LUXEMBURG

Researched by Pierre Inghels

FAMILYNAME Husband/ Wife (*)	First Name	Birth Year	Coming from	With x people	Date of departure
AERENDSDORF-HERMAN	Jean	1797	Heinstert	3	1855, Oct.14
ARENDORFF	Nicolas	1790	Post	2	1847
ARENDT-GILLET	Guillaume	1804	Post	8	1855, May 25
BALTHAZAR-KRIER	Antoine	1828	Schadeck	7	1862, August 17
BECK	Ignace	1837	Heinstert		1855, Oct 14
BECKERICH-SCHOLTES		1812	Schockville	7	1864, July 20
BERNARDY	Jean-Guillaume	1844	Heinstert		1805, May 15
BERNARDY	Jean-Henri	1838	Heinstert		1805, May 07
BERNARDY	Marie-Catherine	1843	Heinstert		1805, May 07
BETTENDORF	Ignace	1838	Nothomb		1863
BETTENDORFF	Thomas	1828	Nothomb		1857
BUDINGER (**)	Michel	Attert			185-
COLBACK	Jean	Attert		10	1857
CROAT-FUSS	Victor	1794	Attert		1847
DAX	Catherine	1819	Schockville	7	1847
DECKER-ORIGER	Nicolas	1803	Heinstert	5	1847
DELVENNE-KETTEL	(widow)	1812	Heinstert		1801, April 28
ELLENBECKER	Jean	1828	Heinstert		1852, April 17
ELLENBECKER	Jean	1843	Heinstert		1882, April 23
ELLENBECKER	Jean-Nicolas	1831	Heinstert		1852, April 17
ELLENBECKER	Jean-Nicolas	1848	Heinster		1602, April 23
ENGELBERTY-ARENDT	Guillaume	1814	Nothomb	6	1863, March
ENSCH	Catherine	1841	Nothomb		1864, March
ENSCH	Philippe	1833	Nothomb		1833, March 19
ENSCH	Philippe	1836	Nothomb		1863
FABER-JUNG	Pierre	1804	Post	7	1847
FOLMANN-MORIS	Bernard	1809	Schadock	8	1857, May 10
FOUSS	Pierre	1831	Attert		1857, March 08
FRANCK	Marie	1880	Arlon		1902, January 25
FRANCK	Pierre	187-	Arlon		1901
FRANCK-KIEFFER	Nicolas	1817	Post	4	1857, March 4
GASCHT	Henri	1827	Attert		1850, April 1
GASCHT	Pierre	1823	Attert		1850, April 1
GOODERT	Jeanette	1796	Schockville		1852, Sept 18
GRAEFF			Nothomb	2	1855, May 25
GUELF	Pierre	1828	Tontelange		1857, February

GUIRSCH	Jean	1808	Post	7	1882, August10
GUIRSCH-MAINTÉ	Victor	1795	Schockville	7	1847
HENGTIEN-PAGE	Nicolas	1817	Nobressart	4	1847
HEYEN	Jean		Nothornb		1865
JAAS	Andre	1836	Schockville		1853, Sept 18
JACQUES-NEUBERG	Alexis	1815	Schockville	6	1862, August 10
JUNGERS	Anne-Marie		Nothomb		1853, March
JUNGERS	Jean		Nothomb		1853, March
KAUFMAN	Pierre	1833	Heinstert	4	1855, Oct 14
KAUTEN-WAGNER	Pierre	1778	Schockville	4	1847
KAUTEN-ARENDT	Jean-Nicolas		Nobressart	2	1847
KLENSCH-PETER			Attert	2	1854, April 20
KRIER	Franz	1827	Nothomb		1833, March 19
KRIER	Nicolas	1832	Nothomb		1884, June
KRIER-BEICHTER	Jean	1801	Post	6	1857, February
KROUTE	Jean	1826	Schockville		1858, Feb.20
LAURIER-LA GRANGE	Francis	1814	Schockville	4	1847
LAURIEF-MOESONG	Jean	1804	Parette	7	1847
LENNER-HERMAN	Nicolas	1816	Post	4	1858, May 20
LIEFFRIG	Anne-Maguerite	1844	Heinstert		1865, May 15
LINDEN	Michel	1876	Bebange		1901, June 22
LUCAS-LISCH	Nicolas	1818	Heinstert	6	1851, April 18
LUSSON (***)	Pierre	1823	Attert		1857, April
LUSSON	Joseph		Attert		1863
MAERTZ	Nicolas		Nothomb		1864, March
MARCHAL	Jean	1835	Nothomb		1850, January
MARCHAL	Madeleine	1829	Nothornb		1858, January
MARNACH-DUMONT	Pierre		Parette	5	1884, August 28
MARTINY	Jean	1828	Heinstert		1852, April 17
MARTZ	Pierre	1838	Nothomb		1866
MEYER	Josephine	1830	Tontelange	2	1858, March
MEYER	Lambert	1826	Tontelange		1858, March
MOLITOR (****)	Jean	1820	Heinstert		1848, May 18
MOLITOR	Catherine	1810	Heinstert		1853, Oct 18
MOLITOR	Frederic	1821	Heinstert		1849, May 25
MOLITOR	Guillaume	1806	Schockville	2	1853, July 01
MOLITOR	Henri	1824	Heinstert		1849, May 25
MOLITOR-JEANTY	Nicolas		Nobressart	6	1801, August 18
MORGERT-LISCH	Nicolas	1802	Heinstert	2	1851, April 18
MULLER	Jean-Pierre		Freyllange		1901, March 23
MULLER	Nicolas	1879	Freyllange		1893
MULLER-JAMINE	Jean	1826	Schockville	6	1853, May 15
NERENHAUSEN	Michel		Attert	2	1850
NERENHAUSER	Dominique	1830	Heinstert		1855, Oct 14
NICOLAY-ARENSDORF	Nicolas	1812	Heinstert	2	1853, Oct 18
NOERDINGER	Charles		Nothomb		1853, March
NOEDINGER	Guillaume		Nothomb		1857
NOU-MULLER	Jean	1791	Nobressart	5	1847
PAGE	Ignace	1800	Nothomb		1864, April 03
PAGE-DECKER	Guillaume	1836	Nothornb	3	1804, April 03
PLIER (2 children of preceding Herman)			Post	3	1858, May 20
POECKES	Jean-Pierre		Nothomb		1864, April 03
POLSTER-DEFFERDANG	Jean	1817	Heinstert	7	1855, Oct 14
POMMES	Catherine	1802	Heinstert		1855, Oct 14
POMMS	Jean	1811	Heinstert		1855, Oct 14
REUTER-POSCHON	Henri	1806	Grendel	8	1847
ROLTGEN	Hubert	1827	Schockville		1847
ROLTGEN	Pierre	1831	Schockville		1847
ROLTGEN-KRANTZ			Nothomb	6	1804, October
SANEM	Jean-Baptiste	1820	Heinstert		1852, April 17

SCHNEIDER-GRAEFE	widow		Nothomb	4	1804, April 03
SCHNEIDER-KRANTZ			Nothomb	2	1804, October
SCHUMACKER-LANSEN	Dominique	1820	Heinstert	7	1854, May 15
SERVAIS	Guillaume	1841	Nothomb		1857
SERVAIS	Nicolas	1833	Nothomb		1857
SERVAIS	Suzanne	1838	Nothomb		1857
SERVE	Adolphe	1828	Nothomb		1833, March 19
SERVE	Nicolas	833	Nothomb		1855, March 19

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SEYLL-FRANCK	Michel	1818	Heinstert	7	1853, Oct 18
SOUVIGNIER-WELTER			Nobressart	2	1854, June 25
SPIELMANN-DOMANGE	Jean		Heinstert	10	185-
THEISEN-KAUFFMAN	widow		Heinstert	8	1865, May 15
THILL	Jean-Guillaume	1809	Schadeck	2	1847
THOMAS	Jean	1836	Nothomb		1859
THOMAS	Michel	1880	Freylange		1901, March 23
THOMAS	Nicolas	1865	Freylange		1897
WEILANDT	Nicolas	1812	Tontelange	8	1854, April
WERICH	Pierre	1842	Nothomb		1864, September
WEYLANDT-GOODERT	Jean	1823	Heinstert	4	1853, Oct 18
WEYMANN-GILLET	Henri		Attert	6	1847
WILTGEN-ZEIMES	Nicolas	1794	Post	6	1847